AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 28, as follows:

The foregoing conventional MR imaging involving a continuous movement of an object (actually a tabletop) shows single slice imaging or sequential multi-slice imaging, which is carried out in a state where a moving direction of an object is made to agree with a direction of a slice selection axis. However, ~~the~~conventional MR imaging does not show the way of multi-slice imaging involving simultaneous selective-excitation of a plurality of slices. In addition, there ~~has~~have been no teachings about oblique imaging of multiple slices, which is one modification from ~~the~~multi-slice imaging, in which a slice selection axis is obliquely set to a moving direction of an object. As understood from the above, the convention MR imaging that involves a ~~continuos~~continuous movement of an object is short of various imaging modes that will be frequently required in actual diagnosis. Thus this leads to the problem that it is difficult ot perform speedy imaging, because data cannot be acquired with efficiency.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 12, as follows

Furthermore, ~~the~~conventional MR imaging that involves a ~~continuos~~continuous movement of an object does not provide ~~any~~practical ways to reduce artifacts, which will normally be caused due to ~~a~~constant-speed movements of the tabletop (that is, an object).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 18, as follows:

The present invention has been made with due consideration to the foregoing drawbacks of ~~the~~conventional MR imaging that involves a ~~continuos~~continuous movement of an object. An

object of the present invention is to make it possible that the MR imaging that involves a ~~continuos~~continuous movement of an object is able to employ imaging techniques and image-quality improving techniques, such as multi-slice imaging (including oblique imaging of multiple slices) and suppression of artifacts ~~resulted~~resulting from ~~a~~movement of an object, all of which are greatly effective in actual medical treatment.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 26, as follows:

In order to accomplish this object, a magnetic resonance imaging system according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention comprises scanning means for selectively exciting in turn a plurality of regions of an object acquiring echo data from the object while the object is continuously moved; and processing means for producing image data from the echo data acquired by the scanning means. The scanning means includes position-moving means for moving the plurality of selectively excited regions according to a movement of the object such that the plurality of regions are selectively excited in sequence region by region within a predetermined imaging range.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 19, as follows:

~~Refereeing~~Referring to Figs. 5 and 6, a magnetic resonance imaging system according to a second embodiment of the present invention will now be described. The hardware of this system is configured in the same way as that in the first embodiment.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 7, as follows:

The foregoing multi-slice imaging and oblique imaging according to the first and second embodiments can be modified as ~~bellows~~described below:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 14, as follows:

As described above, the magnetic resonance imaging system of the embodiments allows imaging techniques and image-quality improving techniques, which are truly helpful in actual ~~medial~~medical treatment, to be used also for imaging that involves a continuous movement of an object. Such techniques include the multi-slice imaging (including the oblique imaging of multiple slices) and the method of reducing artifacts caused due to motions of an object. Accordingly, the moving imaging technique can be enhanced. In addition, even if the MRI system provides only a narrow imaging range (i.e., narrow photographable range), a region of which range is wider than the narrow imaging range can be imaged at a higher speed, so that a patient's throughput can be improved.